THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

A Lecture Delivered Last Evening by Rev. George W. Smiley, D. D., in the Church Corner of Eleventh and Wood Streets.

DEFECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING THLEGRAPH.] Last evening a large audience assembled in the church of the Rev. Dr. Smiley, corner of Eleventh and Wood streets, the occasion being a lecture, entitled "The Women of America." by that gentleman. The utmost attention prevailed, and when the lecturer uttered some of his most eloquent passages the audience were moved to tears. When some palpable hit was made, a titter could be heard throughout the house. The lecture throughout was the best one we ever heard on the subject, and from the commencement to the peroration exhibited deep thought and a degree of logical excellence rarely excelled. We regret exceedingly that a perbatim report cannot be given, as our space will not allow it. The lecturer, on coming forward, preceeded as follows:-

Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel nappy to see so many of you here to-night. The groundwork of the Divine artificer in the terrestrial creation of the Divine artificer in the terrestrial creation was the formation of man, not man or sex, but man a species. Man was not the original name, but the appellative noun for the original species. Its application to the first man is distinctive. In the inspired account of the creation, you nave it most distinctly stated that the term "Adam" included both the male and the female, as the terms are in the original man and maness, just as the term lion comprehends both the lion and lioness. The word "Adam," then, originally meant the race, It did not simply mean the male Adam, nor yet the female Adam alone, but it was used generically. Hence, we are told that God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He male and female. Here you have the application of the terms male and female "Adam," and the plural pronoun then shows that it is used generically.

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The mode of man's creation was wonderfully different from that of the other creatures. God greated one person, Adam, but He created him wondrously both male and female in one. The history of the separation of woman from the man, and the bringing of both together, and the recognition of them in marriage, is one of the most interesting subjects in the history of man. The animals were created before Adam. The ox and the lion, the pelican and the eagle, the countless varieties were all mated and passed in review, each equipped with its fitting consort, and all very good. But for Adam there was found no helpmate for him.

To remedy this deficiency to, meet the exi-

Adam there was found no helpmate for him.

To remedy this deficiency to, meet the exigency of the case, the Divine Being said, "It is not good for him to be alone; I will make a helpmeet for him;" and as the result of this Divine decision, finer and beauteous woman was produced, separated from the side of man—the last production of the Artist's skill; the last effort of His wisdom and will. The question is often asked, "Is there an inequality between the sexes;" that is, is the female intellect inferior to that of the man's? This question seems to us to be about as invidious as it would be to ask which is the most important, the be to ask which is the most important, the light or the heat that emanates from the sun; or which the most necessary, the rain or the sunshine to the flower. In regard to man and woman, one is but the complement of the

Neither sex alone is the standard of human nature. At the commencement God made Adam male and female, but designedly made neither complete. He left a great want in each, that the two might coalesce into one; and that combined one presents the perfection of the combined one presents the perfection of the Divine design. Neither sex alone is to be looked at or regarded as the standard of human nature. Woman, abroad from man—what is she? A beautiful vine, with all its tenderest boinge, without the oak. A man, abroad from woman—what is he? Franklin's homiy comparison is apparently a right one, when he says that the old bacnelor would do very well to scrape a mush-pot. to scrape a mush-pot.

The entire constitution of man, organic, ani-

mal, sensual, reflective, rational, voluntary, and moral, was designed by Omniscient Wis-dom to be the complement of man's organic, animal, sensual reflection—voluntary moral nature; and so strikingly true is this, that if you find anything that is peculiar or specific in the

one you find its counterpart in the other.

The physical condition, the size and strength of man, is relatively counterparted in the other. The second, weak, looks to the strength and courage of the former for protection and support. He bold as the hawk, she soft as the dove. Jeremiah Taylor says, "Man is strong, woman is beautiful; man is daring and confident, wo-man is diffident and unassuming; man is great in action, woman in suffering; man shines abroad, woman at home; man talks to con-vince, woman to persuade and please; man is a rugged mate, woman a soft and tender one man perfects misery, woman relieves it; man is science, woman is taste; man has judgment, woman sensibility; man is a being of justice, woman of mercy." Milton gives a beautiful diswoman of mercy." Milton gives a beautiful dis-crimination between them. It appears to us that this matter can be easily

solved by a single reflection. What more odious on earth than a bold, masculine woman? Nothing except it be a feminine man, a soft, delicate, be-powdered, long plut colored gentleman, quirling a reflection of a moustache. (Langhter.) When either sex seeks to infringe or encroach on the other, the result is always inferiority, incongruity, and antagonism of parts. A woman is not perfect for being like a man, and man is never perfect for resembling a woman. The differences between the sexes are among the most wonderful of natural phenomena. Woman fills up the vacuum in man, absorbs the excess of his cares, balances his de-

fects, reduplicates his joys.

If man is a lock, woman is the key, Divinely fitted, and without which the lock is worthless. If man is a harp, woman is the hand that tunes it and calls forth its richest music, or rather, she is the melody that flies from its strings. Woman started in the great career of being the equal of man, and but for sin would have walked side by side with man throughout time's pathway, each the equal and help of the other, fulfiling the beneficent design of the great Creator. This design was, to a certain extent, frustrated by the fall of man, and just as man wandered from his God and abounded in sin, so was woman degraded and debased.

In considering the history of woman, we shall divide the nations of the earth into three classes, the primitive nations, the derivative nations, and the Christian nations. By primitive nations we mean such nations as the Assyrian, the Egyptian, and the Hebrew. These nations received their knowledge and historical existence from a common source and a common period. Immediately subsequent to the Deluge they seem to have had a knowledge of the arts, and rude modes of society. The Paganism of that period had a common origin and a common

The derivative nations are those whose origin commences at a much later and more obscure commences at a much later and more obscure period, by colonization from the primary nations. The most remarkable of these are the classic nations—Greeks and Romans. Their knowledge of the arts and laws were more or less derived, at least in their rough elements, from the primitive nations, especially the Egyptian. The third form of civilization is Christian. The Christian is, to a certain extent, allied with the Hebrew form of primitive society, but in a great many things it is radically and effectually different. In barbarous nations and among the savage tribes, in every age, in every clime, woman has not only been subordinate, servile, but she has been the veriest glave—but little above the beast of burden. They were seized, carried off, and bartered for goods—degraded by polygamy—debased by sensnality.

The Assyrians had a novel way of disposing.

sensuality.

The Assyrians had a novel way of disposing of their females. Once a year the most beautiful were put upon a block and sold. By this means that portion of the population which were marriageable were married. In Egypt men were bound to speak well of-them. In Greece women never rose up to the dignity of man. She was but a bousehold drudge, and excluded from society. The laws of both the Grecians and Romans kept them in a state of sarvility, and treated them as beings without common sense. Mahomet gives women no common sense. Mahomet gives women no place in Paradise.

The Jewish rabbis did not deemwoman worthy of instruction. Just as a woman was debased and degraded, so was the race debased and deand degraded, so was the race debased and de-graded. If you want to know the condition of any age, all you want to find out is, what was the condition of the women of that age. Chris-tianity sets her up on high. When Christ came forth from the grave victorious, the very first words spoken were, "Woman, why weepest thou?" As much as to say, my Gospel means the lifting up of women; and they should both, man and woman, journey together.

Our themeparticularly to-night is the women of America, and after all, America owes its discovery to a woman; and may we not accept this as an omen that it is here in this country she is to find her fullest and freest expansion?

I am in favor of giving every right to woman that is designed for her by nature and by nature's God. I wish it distinctly understood that I have no sympathy with equal rights associations.

Inat I have no sympathy with equal rights associations.

We hear a great deal about universal suffrage in these days, and it is strongly urged that the right to vote ought to be extended to women. Will it be so? What then? What will be the consequence? A right to vote for office implies a right to hold office. And what then? Go into your city and look at the political blackguardism when parties are aroused, and then look at the politicians, the office-scekers. I mean not the statesman, but the politician. Look at him—a loady sycophant, double-faced and waxennosed. Ask yourselves, would you have woman step down into that seething, sweltering vat of corruption? Would you have her portray her modest worth, her angellical sweetness and purity, the true and benign influences that she exerts, let her remain in her proper sphere. It is against the law of God for woman to rule. The Bible says:—"Man must rule." I have no sympathy with those who would take a woman out of her feminine sphere to put her in a masculine one. out of her feminine sphere to put her in a mas-

culine one.

The speaker then referred to marriage. He The speaker then referred to marriage. He said that unnappy marriages often result from a too short acquaintance, and related a great many anecdotes of married persons, which excited a great deal of laughter. There are often venial marriages, such as marriages for money. The speaker had heard an anecdote of a man down South who married a rich widow with a large number of slaves. When the minister asked him if he would take the widow to be his wife, he astenished all by saying, "Xes, and the negroes too!"

The man who marries a woman merely for wealth will find in the long run that he has made a terrible bargain. His life will be one of glided misery, and in old age will be like the crag on the bleak side of a desert mountain, where the cold and chilly moonbeams sometimes glitter, and where no sunlight ever falis; where no

and where no sunlight ever falls; where no radiant blossoms bloom, but where the storm howls; and amid the sweeping, terrible storm will be heard the strange voice of God, saying "Your garments are moth-caten, your gold and sliver are cankered, and is witness against you, and shall set your flowly swith fire." The control of the contr and shall eat your flesh as with fire." There are a number of elements that go to make up the sum of woman's influence, three of which simply operate as a power, but each point, in eight cases out of ten, is irresistible. The first of these is modesty. The quiet, unobtrusive gentleness of woman is a centre of noblest in-

gentleness of woman is a centre of noblest in-terest.

Then comes in purity, gentleness, kindness, cheerfulness—each one by itsif exhibits the ex-istence of female influence. These gentle affec-tions are to man what sunbeams are to the open flower. The speaker then referred to Washington, and said it was his mother's training that made him such a good man; and if mothers in general would train up their if mothers in general would train up their children right they would be surprised at the results. The goal of yesterday is the resting-pace to-day, and the starting point to-morrow. The career of Washington is onward and up-ward, is like the flight of the eagle towards the

sun, until by the almost universal acclamation of his countrymen he is elected the President of the very Republic that his generalship has won. Woman in America is different from woman everywhere else. Ask the travellers who wander through the most enlightened parts of Europe, how woman here compares with woman there, and they tell you woman on the average in America is immeasurably different in her condition, and better clothed, better treated, has a better home, is more respected, and has less of the primary curse restig upon her. Avenues of industrial employments have

been gradually opening up to her to which she is adapted, and which she is capable of filling, and there are a thousand employments which are yet closed which ought to be open, which will shortly be open to womanly competition. There is one thing upon this point that we wish to say, and that is, where a woman fuffit the duties that are performed by a man, in all reason and in all sense she ought to receive the same remuneration. (Appliance.) The only same remuneration. (Applause.) The only reason that I ever heard for not doing so was that of a man who employed a number of women, and the reason he assigned for it was,

that a woman earns about one-third less.

Now, ladies, just eat double as much, and then
the pay will be corresponding, (Laughter.) The lecturer then made an appeal to the mothers of babes to consecrate them to Christ, and as they grow older administer to them the oath—constitutional republican liberty; one and in-separable; now and forever. The speaker con-tinued at some length, and concluded with a description of woman, from infancy to old ag and death, dwelling particularly upon the point where she enters into the marriage state, and branchlet after blanchlet has been planted in the Eden of life, and at last they all gather around the death-bed, and then bid farewell to the one who loved and cherished them in

A SAM PATCH LEAP!

An Intexicated Man Jumps from a Sus-pension Bridge — He Strikes Upon a Cake of Ice and is Rescued.

Yesterday about 94 o'clock, a man was seen leap from about the middle of the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge into the river. He went down feet foremost and struck upon a mass of floating ice, which fortunately buoyed him up until assistance could reach him. A yawl, belonging to the General Buell, was manned and went to his relief, and after some difficulty in getting through the ice, succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous position and bringing him ashore. He was not injured sufficiently to prevent his walking up town. He is a German, and said to be a beer saloon keeper in Coving-ton. We could not obtain his name. He was evidently delirious from drink, and jumped from the bridge in that frenzy of which the alcoholic beverages of the present day so readily engender. The leap sobered him a good deal, as a fall of seventy-live or eighty feet might well supposed to do. So much ice water with whisky cannot be good.

LATER.-We have since learned the name of the desperate man. It is John Haufbauer, His wife ordered his arrest, on some trivial charge, and he concluded to escape her clutches by leaping into the river. As soon as he was taken to the shore, he was arrested, and this morning we saw him calm as a summer morning on the prisoner's bench of the Police Court: but up to the hour we left the room, his case had not been

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that Hauibauer was tried before Judge Warren, and "seut down stairs,"—Cincinnati Temes, 5th.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT. JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020

SALE OF FINELY-CARVED AGATE, BARDIG-LIO AND AMARMO VASISS, BRONZE CLOCKS, FIGURES, AND GROUPES, BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE, GILT CANDELABRAS, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,
February 12, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery,
No. 1(2) Chesunt street, will be sold a fine collection
of the above mentioned articles, including five superior
bronze 21-day clocks, all the importation of a wellknown firm. The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday, 12th instant, 275t

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FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS,
LINEN, AND HOSLERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., BY
CATALOGUE, On Wednesday.

February 13, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock. [2 5 7] Catalogue and samples early on the morning of safe

AAB'S STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606 A most complete stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only \$26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color \$22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, \$26; very line Chinchilla Overcoats, only \$27; frosted Beaver Suits, contaming coat, pants, and vest, \$30; fine short Beaver Butts, contaming coat, pants, and vest, \$23; for slik mixed, only \$24; black Sack Coats, from \$10 to \$24; dark grey Harris Cassimers Suits, coat, pents, and vest, \$23; do. slik mixed, only \$24; black Sack Coats, from \$10 to \$20; Business Coats, from \$1 to \$14; Pants and Vests to match, from \$1 to \$14; Boys' Coats, from \$6 to \$14; Pants, from \$1 to \$14.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

On the First Day of January, 1867.

Capital stock

Number of shares of stock subscribed for one thousand of \$100 cach.

Amount of assessments on instalments on stock paid in cash.

SECOND-THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company, cost...
 Amount of cash on hand...
 Amount of cash deposited in bank......
 Deposited in United States Trust Com-

pany.

4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, all since col-

Mark, Vat. \$91,530-40 61,171-88 175,07417 162,500°87 101,603°17 119,507°50 Virginia State 68 10,114:75 42,3/2019

Cash assets, 1st January, 1867..... .\$2,083,011*43

THIRD-THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY. 157,269'47

amount of losses during the year which 6. Amount of losses during the year re ported to the Company and not acted 7, Amount of dividends declaredto stock-7,000'00 None 9. Amount of dividends (either cash or None

 Amount of dividends (either can be scrip) declared and not yet due.

 Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given...

 Amount of all other existing claims None against the Company. 30,600,00 FOURTH-INCOME OF THE COMPANY. . Amount of eash premiums received Amount of premium notes taken by the

FIFTH-THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COM-PANY.

PANY.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year, including dividend additions.

2. Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year.

3. Amount at which the losses were estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year.

4. Amount paid and owing for reinsurance are paid during the year. \$187,269*47 None

None Amount of return premiums, whether paid or repaid, paid. Amount of dividends paid during the 26,730.61 year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents. Medical Examiners.

paid to the Agents, Medical Examiners, and officers of Company; stationary, etc. Amount of laxes paid by the Company... Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company, including licenses, printing, and advertising... Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company.... Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof. 127,696:16

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President. H. B. HYDE, Vice-President.

State of New York, County of New York: s.s.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this second day of February, A. D. 1867, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer Oaths and Affirmations, personally appeared Henry B. Hyds, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Company upon the first day of January, A. D. 1867.

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets invested to the amount of Three Million Dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

[SEAL] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my band and affixed my official seal, this second day of Feirnary, A. D. 1867.

THOMAS I. THORNELLS.

The Dividends of this Company are declared every year, and are available as cash in payment of the SECOND and subsequent premiums; not deferred until the payment of the FIFTH premium, as is the case in the leading Note Companies.

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Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy,

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Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days. Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, Well-known make, 25 cents.

Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.

Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices. One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents. One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents. All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up. American Delaines, new and choice styles. American Prints, handsome styles. Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc. Bird-eye Diaper, \$2-25, \$2-50, \$3-00, \$3-50, etc. Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc. Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens. Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37%, 45,

50 cents, etc. Black and white Balmorals, \$175, over 60 dozen sold. Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap. Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents. Canton Flannels, at reduced prices. Ladles' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced. SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

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Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids. Swiss Musicus and Victoria Lawns, White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard. A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb and Larcaster Quilts. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs. A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.

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Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price. Super French Black Cloths. Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres. All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents. Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents. Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, \$100. Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, \$1.25. Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, \$1.25. Extra Weight, for Business Suits, \$150. Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, \$1-75. Very Elegant Cassimeres, \$2.00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET PLANNELS, 31 CENTS. ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS. ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS, HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS. BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS. BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, \$1:50 PER DOZEN, LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, 82-00 PER 500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES. 300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CALICOES.

HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

IS CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAU-TIFUL STYLES. SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN. WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, NEW YORK MILLS. WAMSUTTA. WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BE-FORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

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Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons,

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Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILES, BIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, BEWING SHEES, ETC. ETC. 628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2% yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 8
yards round.

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Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skiris, Plain and Trail. St aprings, 30 cents; 25 aprings, 31 36 aprings, 31 191 and 50 aprings, 31 25.

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January 1, 1877 1 19 8m ;